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must mechanically resemble the results to be worked out. As on the homeopathic principle like is to be cured by like, so in industry the repugnance to effort spent on material goods must be overcome by a remedial application of material goods. While it seems to be present in the reasoning, it is by no means clear, it should be remarked, that this axiom of similarity has been present in the reasoner's mind.

Mr. Mallock is a master of pleasing diction, and his arguments are presented in a lucid and forcible way that makes the book very attractive reading. And the grotesquely devious ways of its economic argument do not prevent it from being a suggestive contribution to the discussion of cultural development. At many points it brings out in a strong light the importance of a gifted minority as an element in the process of institutional growth, although even here it is curious, and in a sense instructive, to note that as representative spokesmen of the modern social sciences, Mr. Mallock has been constrained to cite George, Laveleye, and Mr. Kidd. The discussion of the great man's place in the cultural process is at its best where it deals with other fields than the economic. Unfortunately, it is the economic bearing of the argument alone that can be taken up here.

The volume suffers from a meretricious increase of bulk, due to an excessive use of large type, wide margins and heavy paper. It should be added that the printer's work is altogether above reproach.

T. B. V.

L'année Sociologique. Publiée sous le direction de ÉMILE DURKHEIM. *Première année (1896-7).* Paris: Félix Alcan, 1898. 8vo. pp. vii+563.

L'ANNÉE SOCIOLOGIQUE is the title of a new sociological review edited by Professor Émile Durkheim, of Bordeaux. Associated with Professor Durkheim in the publication are MM. Simmel, Richard, E. Levy, Bouglé, Fauconnet, Hubert, Lapie, Mauss, A. Milhaud, Muffang, Parodi, and Simiand. The purpose of this new year-book is to afford a medium for the publication of contributions to sociological theory and of studies in those lines from which sociology must draw its materials, such as the history of law, custom, religion and morals, and economics, and to give analyses and bibliographical notes of the contributions in these lines elsewhere published.

The first number publishes contributions by Durkheim, *La prohibition de l'inceste et ses origines*, and by Simmel, *Comment les formes sociales se maintiennent*. By far the greater part of the review (all but 110 of the 553 pages) is devoted to analyses and bibliographical notes. The works reviewed and noted are arranged in six general departments: (1) *Sociologie générale*, (2) *Sociologie religieuse*, (3) *Sociologie morale et juridique*, (4) *Sociologie criminelle*, (5) *Sociologie économique*, and (6) *Divers (Anthropo-sociologie, Socio-géographie, and Questions de Démonographie)*, each department being under the direction of one of the assistant editors. Each of these departments is subdivided so as to show the special field dealt with by the author and, to some extent, his point of view. This arrangement contributes much to the value of the bibliographical notes. The analyses of the more important books and monographs have the note of thoroughness and are carefully presented.

The many lines of social thought and facts dealt with, the carefully prepared book reviews, and the bibliographical notes make the review of great value to everyone interested in the social sciences.

H. A. MILLIS.